

The Times.

OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.

GEO. M. DEWEY, EDITOR.

Republican Nominations.

STATE.

For Governor,
DAVID H. JEROME.
For Lieutenant Governor,
MOREAU S. CROSBY.
For Secretary of State,
HARRY A. CONANT.
For State Treasurer,
EDWARD H. BUTLER.
For Auditor General,
WILLIAM C. STEVENS.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office,
MINOR S. NEWELL.
For Attorney General,
JACOB J. VAN RIPER.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
VARNUM B. COCHRAN.
For Member of the State Board of Education,
BELA W. JENKS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representative in Congress, 8th District,
ROSWELL G. HERR.

LEGISLATIVE.

For Senator, 20 District,
CHARLES M. WOOD.
For Representative in State Legislature, 1st District,
GEORGE H. COOPER.
For Representative in State Legislature, 2d District,
JOHN W. DEWEY.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff,
NATHANIEL BALL.
For County Clerk,
FRANK E. WELCH.
For Register of Deeds,
NATHANIEL A. FINCH.
For County Treasurer,
FRANK PEACOCK.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
ALBERT R. MORRIS.
For Circuit Court Commissioners,
CHARLES H. HUTCHINS,
FRANK H. WATSON.
For County Surveyor,
EZRA MASON.
Coroners,
BERT C. SICKLES,
ERASTUS B. KNAPP.

Governor Cornell estimates Folger's majority at from 40,000 down.

For the working men none of those comforts and luxuries they now enjoy will remain under free trade.

Protection has increased the wages of the working man, and increased the purchasing power of every dollar of such wages.

No protection on raw material is a blow at the American farmer, that if carried out would entirely destroy the wool growing interest.

Ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, said in a recent speech at Cincinnati "I will stand by and defend the river and harbor bill, for every cent of money used under that appropriation will be honestly spent." Exactly our opinion.

The Press intimates that all the Republican papers of the county denounced the river and harbor bill as a steal. How that may apply to the other Republican papers we do not know, but it certainly misses fire as far as THE TIMES is concerned. After a careful searching of our files we do not find any sufficient ground for the "opinion" of the Press. But why do not our Democratic exchanges look at home, why not denounce the 80 or 90 Democrats who voted for this measure, why not denounce the late Democratic convention of Indiana for its action in endorsing Senator Voorhees for voting for this same bill? "First pluck out the mote," etc.

The Elections.

In Ohio we are whipped. There is no disguising the fact. However we lost the State on a local issue—an issue that will not enter into the Presidential campaign. General Butler says that "this the Democratic swing of the pendulum which will go the other way in two years," and we think he is about right. Ohio periodically once in four years goes Democratic. But the result is not as at first reported. The Democratic majority is only 18,000 and we have 8 Congressmen instead of 4.

In West Virginia we have won, and won a decisive victory. In the present Congress the Democrats have all three members, but in the next the Republicans will have two members. Here there were no local issues to detract votes from the Republicans and the contest was fought on the great national questions that divide the two parties. While our Democratic contemporaries are howling themselves hoarse over their victory in Ohio, they forget the result in West Virginia, Oregon, Vermont and Maine. In those states they have lost two Governors, 3 Congressmen and a U. S. Senator.

Begole as a Slanderer.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune October 12.

One of the campaign flyers issued from Mr. Begole's press in Flint copies approvingly from the Hastings Banner of January 18 last the following accusations against Gov. Jerome: The circumstances connected with the Yorktown trip are of such recent occurrence that the disgraceful recital might well be omitted. It ought not to be asked by the Republicans of this State whether a roystering booziness on such an occasion is exactly compatible with the dignity one would expect to find in the deportment of the governor of Michigan. Had the Yorktown trip not been an event of national importance, had not the legislature appropriated a large sum for the proper representative of the state at the celebration—in short had not Gov. Jerome been acting in a representative capacity, when he and his companions made night hideous with their festivities, people would have pardoned him.

The charge here made has been disproved again and again. When it was first made the testimony that it was wholly false was immediately forthcoming from such Democrats as Gen. A. T. McReynolds and the Hon. J. H. Foster, as well as from scores of others who were with the governor on the Yorktown trip. This evidence was followed by that of Mr. A. G. Boynton, the political editor of the Free Press, who accompanied the Governor on the trip. For the Free Press of February 3, he wrote the following editorial paragraph:

When a journal like the Hastings Banner so grossly misrepresents the governor as to speak of his "roystering boisterousness," and of his "making night hideous with festivities" on the Yorktown expedition, it is impossible to refrain from characterizing the attack as utterly indefensible, unfounded and blackguardly. Gov. Jerome's conduct on the Yorktown excursion, throughout, was that of a gentleman fully conscious of the fact that he would be accepted as the representative of a great and important state and determined to uphold, so far as he could, the state's honor and dignity. That he did uphold it is shown by the good name which Michigan left at Yorktown and in the remembrance of the representatives from other states who came in contact with the governor, the military and the civic delegation.

That the governor might have been more self-assertive, to the benefit of the state, is quite possible. If so, he may justly be criticised, though it is well to remember in these days when forwardness and push are so prevalent, that diffidence has some merit. But to speak of him, as the Banner does, in the same language which would be used in describing a 'bummer' is an unpardonable outrage.

All this must have been known to Mr. Begole. The statements which he reiterates had been shown to be false by the evidence of many witnesses and the testimony of the leading Democratic paper in the state. Yet in the face of all this he sends forth again the slanderous assertion in a flyer prepared under his own supervision and paid for it himself. He undoubtedly saw this flyer, knew of its publication and knew of its falsity. It is as though he uttered the slander out of his own mouth. He revives it and reiterates it, knowing it to be false.

A candidate for the highest office in the state thus deliberately traduces his opponent in the desperate hope of winning a few votes. Among all the indecencies into which the heat of party strife has drawn excited politicians, there has never been anything in this state that has equaled this sneaking and mendacious performance of Josiah W. Begole's.

Protection to Laboring Men.

There is no one class of individuals more interested in the adjustment of the great questions now engaging the attention of the "Tariff Commission, than the laborers of America. Should any one great industry be so crippled by any change in the tariff laws as to practically cause its extinction, the laboring men would be first to feel keenly the results. "The laborer" says Senator Frye in a recent speech, "must have good food, enough of it for himself and family, good clothing, school houses for his children, comforts for homes, and a fair chance to improve his condition." Senator Hoar said to the late Republican State convention in Massachusetts that "it is a serious thing to close a Massachusetts factory, or to destroy or permanently cripple a Massachusetts industry. The capital employed, considered merely a source of profit to its owner, is surely worthy of the fostering care of the Legislature. But that, vast as it is, is of trifling importance in comparison with the loss of the wages of the workingmen."

It is a fact, and it will not be disputed, that the great mass of the American people are obliged to earn their living "by the sweat of their brow." To the army of laborers who are toiling yearly in this country, constantly and rapidly are being added recruits from other lands, who are coming here to relieve the generous wages paid by American manufacturers. Last year 700,000 laborers came from Europe, 50,000 of whom came from England, the nation that pays the highest wages to her men of any country on that side of the Atlantic. Yet a careful study of the table of prices paid by capitalists to laborers, as presented to Congress by ex-Secretary Evarts, reveals the fact that England pays less than two-thirds, Belgium less than half, France and Denmark just about one-third and Germany less than one-third the wages paid by American manufacturers. These same tables, also, show that the actual necessities of life command much higher prices in all other countries than ours. In Belgium they cost 20 per cent more; in France 25 per cent more; in Germany 30 per cent more; and in England at 33 per cent more. Possibly it may be true that the living which the foreign workmen actually has costs him less than that of the American though that is very doubtful, but the two are widely different in quantity and quality.

The financial condition of the working men abroad and in portions of the United States is tersely compared by Senator Frye of Maine, as follows: "Europe has 312,000,000 inhabitants, Massachusetts has 1,700,000. Europe has 184 times as many inhabitants as Massachusetts. Both are laboring communities; both are engaged principally in manufactures. In Massachusetts, the laborers have \$231,000,000 of money in the saving banks, one-seventh as much as the whole 312,000,000 in Europe in their saving banks, postal and others." These are official figures and the showing they make is wonderful, and yet it only shows a small part of the laborers of Massachusetts, which we have no doubt is fully equal to ¼ the entire savings of the laboring classes in Europe, and in that respect Massachusetts is no more prosperous than Michigan and probably not as much so.

In the United States the wives of the working men have, very generally, comfortable homes, tastefully decorated, in many cases, with pictures and other ornaments such as delight the eye, and stimulate a taste for the beautiful. The children are all well fed, well clothed, and may be well educated, and become, if they will, useful and honorable citizens. In Europe, as every American visitor well knows, the women, of the working classes, carry bricks and mortar for the masons, work in the fields with the hoe and the scythe; and a report made to the British Parliament only a very few years since, shows, that even in favored England there were 40,000 little bare-footed girls from 6 to 10 years of age carrying wet clay in the English brick yards, at from 4 to 8 cents a day.

In the light of these facts the American laborer may well ask himself what is the cause of this great difference in the wages and the social condition of the working classes on the two continents is, that puts him and his family on such a different footing from that occupied by his fellow laborer across the sea; and he will not have to look far to find the correct answer to his question. And when found he will find it to be solely and simply, that he lives in a country that protects its manufactures against ruinous competition in her home markets, and its laborers against the unjust and degrading wages which foreign manufacturers force upon their workmen. Should he wish to contrast fully the results of a protective tariff, such as he enjoys, with those of free trade, let him turn his eyes to Ireland, which has been a free trade country ever since its union with England forced that destructive system upon her. At a glance he will see that free trade there has done its wonted work and Ireland is starving. And yet, strange to say, many of the Irish voters, knowing well the ruin which has come to the manufacturing industries of Ireland from England's free trade policy there, are ready to vote with the Democratic party which has been to free trade since the days of Jack-

son. The laboring men of Michigan, the employees in our general and local manufacturing centres, who have enjoyed the rich fruits of the prosperous era which had its birth when the Republican party took the reins of government, should see to it that they do not kill by their ballot the policy which has built them up to the proud position they occupy. Most heartily we commend the subject of protection to the laboring men of Shiawassee county, for their careful study, knowing as we do that with their intelligence that they will see and appreciate its merits.

Politics makes strange bed fellows. Down at Flint is a man named Begole, who has a "bar" and some political ambition. He is a prohibitionist and wears the red ribbon, a note giver to the State Temperance Alliance, and a subscriber for the Prohibition Lever. His nearest neighbor is Ed. B. McIntyre, the leading whiskey seller in Flint, President of the Genesee County Liquor Dealers' Association, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, &c. Begole is running as a candidate for Governor, and was endorsed by the State Temperance Alliance. At the only political meeting held in Flint, in Begole's interest, Ed. McIntyre presided, endorsed Begole as the candidate of the Liquor League and Democrats and introduced Hon. W. B. Wells, of Detroit, who made a strong anti-temperance Democratic speech. The Detroit Lever, the prohibition organ of Michigan is supporting Begole just as heartily as Ed. McIntyre and the Democrats because he is a strict temperance man and prohibitionist. Now who is being fooled, the Lever and the State Temperance Alliance, or Ed. McIntyre and the liquor dealers. It don't matter much perhaps, as there is no danger of Begole ever being Governor, but still it does look as if there was a fraud being practiced upon some body.—Saginaw Herald.

MARKETS.—Wheat, No. 1 per bushel, 93c, corn per bushel, 30 to 40c, oats per bushel, 30 to 32c, barley per centum, \$1.50, apples per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.00, potatoes per bushel, 30 to 35c, butter per lb., 20 to 24c, cheese per lb., full cream, 10 to 12c, eggs per dozen, 18c, pork per hundred, 7 to \$8, beef by the side per lb., 5 to 6c, chickens per lb. dressed, 8 to 9c, turkeys per lb. dressed, 10 to 12c.

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The above is only a few of our best Stoves, but we have many more that are very cheap in price. We also have a very full line of

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Which we cordially invite all, whether in want of Stoves or not, to give us a call, and examine our Stoves and get prices.

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Corner Washington & Exchange Sts., Owosso, Mich.

THE TIMES

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